as is usually done with fugitives from justice, but left him in charge of the landlord of a botel in Robinson street until time for the train to leave. Meantime, Mr. Lee amused himself by looking at the Metropolitan elephant wherever he could obtain a glimpse of him.

On returning to the hotel, he was astonished to learn that his prisoner had taken advantage of his absence to quietly slip out of a back window, and make his The Third Ward police were immediately notified, and in the course of a few hours had retaken the

slippery individual and again placed him in charge of the country detective.

A pair of handcuffs were slipped upon the prise and at the time for the departure of the evening train on the New-York and Eric Railroad he was hurried to the depot and placed in the smoking car. Still the officer was afraid to trust the youthful thief, so he put shackles on his legs and fastened him to the iron frame of the seat. The other occupants of the car had but little respect for the Elmira detective, and in spite of all his remonstrances commenced to smoke violently. The motion of the cars and fumigation to which he was enjected soon cansed a rebellion in the stomach of the detective, and he was forced to leave the can. Having relieved himself, he took a seat in a forward car, deeming his prisoner secure in the rear one. Shortly after passing Port Jervis Mr. Lee thought his stormen sufficiently settled to allow him to resume his seat by his prisoner, and accordingly started back for that purpose. What was his astonishment to find that the smoking car had been switched off at Port Jervis, and that for half an hour he had been running away from

his prisoner as fast as the locomotive could carry him. He immediately telegraphed back to Port Jervis, but too late; the young thief had escaped. Not only had he taken his departure, but had appropriated the shackles, handcuffs and a portion of the baggage be longing to the detective. The fugitive immediately returned to this city, where he was discovered on Thursday night by officer Judge of the Third Ward, who took him into custody again. Potter was taken to Hendquarters and locked up to await the arrival of Mr. Lee, who was notified of his arrest. The prisoner denies having robbed Mr. Lee, and says he could not help leaving the car, as he was left alone, and the railroad people wanted to lock it up. He derives much amusement from the marration of his adventures, and only regrets that he ventured back into the Metropolitan Police District. He will probably start for Elmira egain to-day.

OBSERVANCE OF GOOD FRIDAY .- In commemoration of this day many of the Courts and public offices were closed yesterday, and religious services of a most imposing character were held in the Unitarian, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches about the city. In many of these churches the music was especially adapted to the solemn occasion, and large congregations joined in the services. In the church of the Messiah, appropriate services were held yesterday morning. At 11 o'clock the choir chanted: "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sine of the world." Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Osgood. The Rev. Wm. A. Alger of Boston, read the account of the trial of the Savior, from the 18th Chapter of St. John's Gospel, beginning with the 28th verse, which he followed up with a discourse on "The Wrong Choice," taking for hie taxt the words: " Not this man, but Barrabas."

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET .- The Commissioners of the Land-Office, at a meeting on Wednesday evening, passed a resolution to sell the West Washington Market property, at the foot of Hubert and Wall streets, and the Lowber property, to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the sum of \$350,000 and the expense of the survey thereof, not to exceed \$15,000. It now rests with the city to determine upon the acceptance of this offer. The city, it will be recollected, has alwedy bought off the lessees of the Washington Market property, and their claim to the back rents, for a sum nearly equal to that demanded as above for the title of the State. The last Legislature directed the State Engineer to make a survey of all lands under water, supposed to have been filled in around Manhattan leisind, outside of the lines of any grants to the City of New-York. This survey was given in charge of Mr. O. W. Childs, and has been prosecuted for several months past. Market property, at the foot of Hubert and Wall

of Mr. O. W. Childs, and has been proceed as a conth past.

The principal question involved was the ascertaining the original lines of high and low-water mark around the lower end of the Island, and to solve this required a thorough examination of all the autient maps and grants that could be found. Every conceivable record bearing upon the subject has been examined, and rendered available in establishing, beyond all question, the true line of high and low-water mark. All these discoveries of lands tilled in without authority of law, and of whatever relates to the lines of low and highand of whatever relates to the lines of low and high-water mark, together with the description of ancient maps and grants, Mr. Childs has embodied in an able report made to the Law Commissioners, and the entire results, so far as possible, are being placed upon a new map of the city, which is now in process of con-

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.-The bill giving a legal and binding character to the decisions of the Arbitration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, has been passed by both Houses of the Legislature, and will probably receive the signature of the Governor. This will greatly relieve our Courts of mercantile litigations.

will greatly relieve our Courts of mercantile litigations.

The following is the act:

Suc. 1. "The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York" shall have power to elect by ballot, in conformity with the by-laws adopted by said Chamber, a Committee to be known and etyled the "Aristration Committee to the Chamber of Commerce," and shall have power also to appoint a "Committee of Appeal;" and the duly elected members of the said Chamber, and all persons claiming by, through, or under them, may, ander the Buottalions and subject to the restriction imposed by the provisions of the estates of the State of New-York, relative to arbitration, entend to the decision of the Committees of Arkitration and Appeal, as the same may be constituted by the said Chamber, any controversy existing between them which might be the authent of an action, and may agree that sinal judgment in a Court of Record to be by them designated, shall be rendered on any award made pursuant to such submission.

Egon 2. The Committees of Arbitration and Appeal, elected or appointed as aforeasid, shall possess the same powers, be subject to the same dulies and disabilities, as apperten to arbitrators by the lower of the State of New-York, and awarde made by them must be made, and may be enforced, as therein and thereby directed; and of the State of New-York, and all acts assendators and its substitution thereof, shall apply to proceedings had before the said Committees of Arbitration and Appeal, of specially incorporated herein, except that the judgment to be rendered, in the memor therein directed, on any award made by them as aforesaid—that is to say, by the "Committee of Arbitration and Appeal, as the substitution of the State of New York, and award made by them as aforesaid—that is to say, by the "Committee of Arbitration and Appeal, as the substitution thereof, shall apply to proceedings had before the said Committees of Arbitration and Appeal, as the substitution thereof, shall apply to proceedings had before the said Committees of Arbitratio

Ladies' Union .- The "Ladies' Union" held the first of a series of entertainments at Clinton Hall, last evening. An address was delivered by Judge Edmonds; a fine original poem by Miss Peckham, and several recitations and singing. This is an institution, not to gave the fallen, but to save from falling. The object is to provide a home, and protection, and employment for women in need.

A CARD FROM THE COUNT OF BILBOA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

FRIDAY EVENING, 29th of March, 1661,
Tribune Office, Spruce street.

Str.: An article appeared in your paper this morning, ander the head of "Is there a Count among us." I am the noble-man alleded to, Lorenzo Alfonzo Alonzo Moore Stuari, Knight and Count of Bilbon, Spain, third son of the late Lord Decision Stuart of Scotland, by marriage with Juliana, daughter of the Marquis of Drogheda. The main facts detailed in your respectable paper are genuine. There are some errors, such as that I pick nes, and put them in a bag. I never carried a bag. It is chameis skin, a dried goat skin, shot by me on the Alps, 23 years changes skin, a dried goat skin, shot by me on the Alps, 23 years ego, in which I carry newspapers alone. It is also stated that I have wong ornaments of ne value, considering them to be of value. I refer tooks Astor House, where I stopped when I came here first, on the 16th November, 1857, as to the falsehood. And last, it is stated that I make complaints against the 7est Office authorities for detaining my letters. This is also not true—they are ever ready to hand use my remittances.

I have the honor to be, yours with respect, LORENZO ALFONZO ALONZO MOORE STUART, Knight and Count of Bilbon

A BURGLAR TAKEN.-Last evening, Officers Have rington and Hoy discovered a burgler in a ren vie part of Tax. Transvarioidity arooms, which are situated in 'be basement of Tax Transvar buildings. Is his possession was found a jimmy, with which he had commenced prying out a plant in the ceiling for the purpose of opening a passage into Mr. Bell's stationery store. When capable, he gave his name as Shurden, but subsequently at the Station between the purpose of the Station between the station of the PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION

MEETING. Under the auspices of the Banner Republican Club of the City of Brooklyn, a mass meeting was held in Musical Hall last evening to ratify the nomination of Frederick Scholes for Mayor. As usual at Republican meetings, American flags formed the chief decorations of the Hall. A display of fireworks and lively music from Stewart's Band preceded the organization. The South Brooklyn Irrepressibles and the Lincoln Battlesen

talion were present.

HENRY H. LLOYD presided. In taking the chair, he HENRY H. LLOYD presided. In taking the chair, he alluded to the fact that at the last meeting of the Third Assembly District Republican Club a resolution had been passed making the organization embrace the whole city. After referring to the importance of the cleetion next Tuesday, when Brooklyn, the third city in the Union, was to choose a Mayor, the President introduced David Dudley Field, esq., who was received with ambase.

ceived with apphase.

Mr. Fig. D said that one more of the ever-recurring elections had come round which was to determine the complexion of their municipal government for the next two years, and to indicate, which was of far greater significance, the current of public sentiment respecting the great political events which were occurring. He should leave to other speakers, more familiar than himself with the local affairs of Brooklyn, and with

should leave to other speakers, more insular tables with the local affairs of Brooklyn, and with the merits of the candidates, to speak about them. But while he should refer more to the political relations of the two parties, still he did not believe that a manicipal election ought to be governed solely by the same considerations that governed the last election. He proposed to show, however, that the Republican party, whose candidate Mr. Scholes was, was the party of the Union, of the Constitution and of legal order (applaure) and on the other hand that the Democratic party, if there was any such party, the Opposition party, the anti-Republican party, was the party of disunion; and in saying this he did not mean to class with disunionists all men who had called themselves Democrats, for there were many worthy and true men members of that party. But the anti-Republican party, if it strove age inst the Republican party, was the party of disunion and anarchy. Who would have thought, on the morning of the 6th of November, that within six or nine months we could have come to the condition in which we now are? How had it happened? It was by the fault of the second to the condition in which we now are? November, that we condition in which we now are? How had it happened? It was by the fault of the Democratic party. First, the Democrate second from the Federal Union. The Democratic party had been in the ascendency in the disloyal and rebellious. States, and had precipitated them into rebellion. In those States the Democratic party was the party of rebels and traitors. What then? Inmes Buchanan was a Democrat, a candidate of the Democratic party, and put upon the country by that party. What then? Of whom did his Cabinet consist? Of Democrats. Who placed them there? Demosist? Democrates. party. What then? Of whom did his Cabinet con-sist? Of Democrats. Who placed them there? Dem-ocrats. And what sort of a Cabinet was it? There

ocasts. And what sort of a Cabinet was it? There were two or three honest men in it, and the rest were thieves and traitors. He did not speak hambly. He spoke deliberately. He spoke the language which a citizen of this country ought to speak of such men. But neither the late President nor his Cabinet were responsible for all the mischief. Who were responsible? The Democrats at the North. The men who spoke, the men who wrote for the newspapers, those who were candidates for office, those who addressed public assemblies. And how were they responsible? They said before the election that the South would They said before the election that the South would rebel if a Republican President was elected. If that were a mere prophecy, we should have not met fault to find with it. But it was not a mere prophecy fault to find with it. But it was not a mere prophecy—it was the expression of a wish. And they had encouraged and foncated rebellion ever since the election. He did not mean to say that all had done so, but the organs of the Democratic party had. Could any one point out an influential Democratic newspaper which had denounced Secession and Rebellion as it ought to be denounced? Could there be pointed out an article which pronounced these men criminals of the deepest dye, deserving of punishment? Did the Government desire to send rehef to one of its forts? Democrate telegraphed to the rebels that the steamer had gone, and should be intercepted. Did the Kederal Government ask for a new loan in relief, the Democratic papers published everything they could to dissunde men of capital from lending to the Government. The speaker believed that bad as were the rebels at the South, they were innocent in comparison with

sinde men of expital from lending to the Government. The speaker believed that bad as were the rebels at the South, they were innocent in comparison with their Northern allies. What were the aims of the two parties? The Republicans were for preserving the Union and the Constitution, and for executing the laws. [Cheers.] On the other hand, if the Democratic party could succeed, it would subject this Republic to the domination of Slavery. The Border States asked for guaranties which he believed no free States would ever accede to. [Cheers.] He might differ from others in this opinion, but he did not believe the Border States would remain in the Union unless the Cotton States could be brought hand, and that the Cotton States would never come back without they came with the Montgomery Constitution. And as sure as the Democratic party succeeded, it would carry us to the Montgomery Constitution. The people of the North had therefore this choice before them—the ascendency of the Republican party with the Constitution of Washington and our fathers and the Union which they formed, or the predominance of deflersen Davis and the Montgomery Constitution. He had heard each a coloquy as this between a gentlemen from the North and a gentleman from one of the Border Slave States: "Suppose we make such a compromise as you desire, what will you do with the second States—can you bring them back F' "I don't know; I hope we can." "Bre what if you don't "" "Oh, then we must go with them." "But what will you do in the meantime?" "We will do nothing, and you will do nothing." "What! may we not execute the Federal laws!" "No; if you attempt don't!" "Oh, then we must go "" "We will do what will you do in the meantime?" "What! may we nothing, and you will do nothing." "What! may we not execute the Federal laws!" "No; if you attempt to collect the Federal laws, if you attempt to collect the federal laws." to execute the Federal laws, if you attempt to collect the revenue of Charleston even, we will send men from North Carolina to fight yeu. But we don't intend to have any conflict." Mr. Field said they did not to have any conflict." wark war, because they knew war would be the destruction of Slavery. It had now come to this, that wheever sought to prostrate the Republican party was seeking to prostrate the Government under which we

seeking to prostrate the Government under which we live.

At the conclusion of Mr. Field's address, in response to loud calls Mr. Cook favored the Assembly with the song "Stand by that Flag," and an original production of his own.

Stewart L. Woodbord of New-York was introduced. He regarded the election as of more than mere local importance, and enlarged upon the national positions of the Republican and Democratic parties, setting down the former as the only true Union party, while the present coalition between the Democratisand nominal Union men could not continue to exist, for the reason that the two were of incompatible elements. He contrasted at some length the inauguration of Bachanan, and its attendant circumstances, with that of Lincoln. The ground of complaint with the South was simply this: the great monetary interest of the South was in slaves and cotton-growing, and their great political interest was the interest of Savery; they controlled the Democratic party, and so long as it was a unity it controlled the Federal Government; and just so long did Slavery interpret the Constitution and administer the Government.

Ex-Alderman Scholt's here made his appearance in the audience amid lond applause. He was intro-

Ex-Alderman Scholes here made his appearance Ex-Alderman Scholes here made his appearance in the audience amid loud applause. He was introduced by Oliver T. Heard, and made a brief speech. It could not be expected, he said, that he should make a speech. He could not appropriately say anything against his opponent in the candidacy for Mayor. All that he could say was that, it cleeted, he would endeavor to do his duty, and he was willing to appeal to his course and his votes in the Board of Aldermen as to what he neight do. He had never dodged any vote, and had generally expressed his opinion. Though it swere to be offensive to many, his resolution was in every case to do what he considered to be right. [Loud Lpyanse.]

Ar. Beagn, a recent Democrat, now an ardent Re

pablican, made a speech dealing more particularly with local affairs. Mr. Scholes ought to be elected, he said; by so doing could be destroyed the rowdy influence of the City of Bacoklyn, which had ridden over everyby co doing could be destroyed the rowdy influence of the City of Brooklyn, which had ridden over every-body living it. 'Cheers.' Such a Mayor should be elected, that not a loafer, from Hughey McGlochlan down, would date to demand respect and spoils. Even gentlemen Democra's did not have confidence in the "machine" nominated officers. It was all an enalistics of dirt-sting. Mr. Beard spent some time in overhealing the tende. manner in which Mr. Kalbfielsch and his party lea, ters had looked after the interests of the machine, part cularly in the appropriation of \$5,000, nomically to co. test a ferry question, and \$15,000 to buy up the vot, a of the Assembly in favor of the one cent 'arry bill. John A. Dayton knew nothinglof what had 'acome, of it; of course not, for he was above suspicion, the many gentlemen living in a sort of musical community u, "the river—Sing-Sing. The Engle of this evening agan unced Larry Hanly as one of the Democratic candidat, as for Supervisor. If he were not tied to Brooklyn, in a nse the people of the city elected such men, he would cet tainly pack up bag and baggage, wife and baby, an 'leave at once. [Laugh'er.] Martin Kalbfleisch was, the leader of this mest of vipers. By telling the truth of Chippy McGlochlan lust Fall they had put an end to tha 'class of chipmunks, and by the same means they might estile a similar question for Martin Kalbfleisch. The election of a true Union Mayor instead of a "bh ckguard" is similar question for Martin Kalbfleisch. The election of a true Union Mayor instead of a "bh ckguard" is similar question for Martin Kalbfleisch. The election of a true Union Mayor instead of a "bh ckguard" is similar question for Martin Kalbfleisch. The election of a true Union Mayor instead of a "bh ckguard" is the determinent of the ckguard in the determinent of the ckguard in the tief of Secession was bearing down upon'as, and

yor was dwelt upon as of great importance, while tide of Secession was bearing down upon us, and

Character and shiftiy, who, if elected will administer the whate of the dry fatherilly, homestly and magazinity. [Ches.s.]

Rendred, The believing the heavy increase in the taxes of this city, and the effort to prostitute the public schools to partisan purpose, reduct the election of a man of My Schools well-time integrity a necessity towering far above political considerations. A sense of the schools of the

project results from the second of the political considerations. [Applause.]

Reserved, That we hall the nonfinction of Mr. Scholes with pleasure, and piedge ourselves as ciliera to do our utmost to accure his election. [Applause.]

The Tremain Family rang "Long may this Union be from ruling tyrants free, this is our prayer," and F. S. LAMBERT, the Itish Apprentice, made the last apcech. He warned the Brooklyniles of the example of New-York, particularly our Common Council, and our Mayor. This Kalabash was beginning to do just like Fernaudo Wood. It was important that the Board of Education should be of the right stamp, for otherwise their teachers would be appointed by men of corrupt morals. Take care of Brooklyn, and Brooklyn will take care of you. Any man saying a men of corrupt morals. Take care of Brooklyn, and Brooklyn will take care of you. Any man saying a word against the Constitution of this country, was not fit to live in such a noble country as this is. He believed in banging the traitors at the ballot-box—that was the best place to hang them. He had been through Cornectient, and set her down as sure for the Union and the Administration.

The audience separated during another performance by the band.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK. The Executive Committee of the above Association held their regular monthly meeting yesterday p. m., present ADSM T. SACKETT, Chairman protein.; and Messis. Curits, Newbold, Gilman, Havens, Curter, Wiggin, Ballard, Holden, Bran, and Jas-

The minutes of the last meeting were read and ap-

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following donations since Feb. 27, 1861:

J. W. Alson, \$5; Josiah Maey & Sonn. \$19; Robert Billon. \$5; Elins P. Oerney, Burlington, N. J., \$25; Jonathan Storges. \$16; S. A. Schieffelin, \$5; J. P. Schlefelin, \$5; William C. Gilmen, sen. \$35; Olis B. Sway, \$6; Jacob Badger, \$5; J. H. Abeel, \$16; D. C. Gilmen, New-Haven, \$5-total \$125.

H. Abeel, \$16; D. C. Gilmen, New-Haven, \$5-total \$125.

WM. C. GILMAN, Jr., Treasurer, No. 18 Merchante Exchange.

No. 18 Merchante Exchange.

Parcels of clothing have been received at the office of the Ausociation from Mr. Van Couraland Croton Landing; the Misses Gilman, New-York; Mrs. Lyman Beecher and Mrs. Hurd. Brooklyn. Also, from Clayton New bold, T. B. Van Buren, James C. Holden, Adam T. Sackett, and a number of stefal books for the use of prisoners, from John Hopper and other un-known friends.

The above gifts proved very acceptable, and were gratefully appreciated by erring unfortunates, who are constantly applying to them for employment, food, and clothes. agant of Detention and Discharged Convict

The agent of Detention and Discharged Convict Committees abunited his reports, and extracts from his diaries, which showed the following to have been their practical operations during the past month:

Each of the Detention Prisons in both cities have been visited. These persons thought to be innecent of the charges preferred agring them (and such are often met with), the inexperienced in prison life, and the most hopeful of these for the first time charged with crime, and when penilouce was honestly expressed by a prompt and chaerful willingness to make restitution, such cases were carefully selected and appropriate admonstration, counts set and encouragement gives.

The following is a hisi synopsis of last month's labors:
Number of persons visited in our city prisons.
Number of compliaints discontinued on their advice.

In number of complaints discontinued in their advice.

fruit," are calling daily at the once praying for earployment.

The Executive Committee present their grateful
thanks to those benevolent friends who have enabled
them to accomplish so much good. Contributions are
still needed, and will be acknowledged by the Treasurer, William C. Gilman, jr., ee-l., No. 18 Merchante
Exchange.

Clothing, shirts, shoes, bats, and caps are just now

much wanted, and articles of furniture will not be refused, as we often assist worthy applicants to start life anew, and again to keep house. Any article adapted for domestic use or wear, for men, women, or children, will be gratefully received by their agent, Abraham Beal, at the office of the Association, No. 15 Centre street, next to Chambers.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

A Military General Court Martial assembled at Fort Columbus, N. Y. harbor, in the carry part of the present week, to continue in session and charged with cours-martial offenses, on the island and at the station, shall have been tried. There have been no commissioned officers brenght before the Court.

Matters at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard were not so dull, for some months, as they are now. A number of men were discharged last week, there not being work for them. The force now on the rolls is less than a thousand, and the mouthly disbursements do not average more than \$40,000, independent of the officers' pay. In the machine-shops, the machinery of the Roanoke and Wabash is receiving an overhauling, and Chief-Engineer King contemplates the addition to them of valuable improvements. The ordnance officers have no new armaments under way, and are-merely putting those lately taken from on board vessels, in an efficient state. The cannon have not, as yet, been put on the new gun-ground, which will be one of the chief ornaments of the Navy-Yard. The Marine Garrison, under the control of Capt. Brevoort, consists of nearly a hundred men, who are drilled three or four times a week, under the supervision of Major Doughty. The receiving ship North Carolina has nearly three hundred and fifty hands on board, the marine guard being also exercised periodically on shipboard, and in the parade ground by Sergeant Libby, who has made them perfect soldiers. No drafts are at present ordered for seagoing ships. Annexed is a list of the vessels at the

Navy-Yard, with some account of their condition. The steam frigate Roanoke is still in dock, slowly preparing for service orders. She could not be ready in less than three months.

The steam frigute Wabash is alongside the pier, awaiting the completion of her machinery. She could be fitted out in six weeks.

The steam frigate Powhatan, lately returned from the Gulf, is in commission at the wharf, and waiting orders. She could be kept in active service more than three months in her present state.

The corvette Savannah, late flag-ship of the Hom Squadron, is lying in the stream, dismantled. She should be thoroughly overhauled, which would take two months before being fit for duty.

The frigate Potomac is in the stream, exactly as she has been for years.

The frigate Brandywine, ditto, ditto-rotting fast. The North Carolina is in commission, immovably fast There are four or five surveying and revenue vessels

at the wharf, whose officers do not know half so much about them as some city newspaper editors. There is not the slightest evidence at the Navy-Yard that "anything is going on." Ships that should be

rapidly approaching the commission state, in the usual routine of service, remain in statu quo.

Orders have been received directing the immediate completion of the storeship Release's preparations for sen, and her departure as soon as possible for Florids,

forts. She will be ready to leave on Monday. Capt. Foote returned from Washington yesterday, but, owing to indisposition, could not attend to his

A mail for the East India Squadron will close at the

with stores and provisions for the Home Fleet and the

Lyceum this week. The brig Perry has been bauled to wharf, to be rigged at convenience. A letter has been received from an officer of the United States steam-frigate Ningara, dated Aden, Jan. 16, stating that he expects to be home in his ship in

HYGEIO THERAPEUTIC COLLEGE.-The closing exercises of the Winter term of this institution were held hast evening in the lecture hall of the College, at No. 15 Leight street, R. T. Trall, President in the chair. The exercises were opened with prayer, after which Miss H. H. Goodall of Belchertown, Mass., read a thesis on Medical progression, and Mr. D. B. Messenger of Hillsdale, Mass., read a thesis on "Med-

were held in the morning a Useda upon medical subjects). Mise H. H. Goodall, M. D. of Belchertown, M. Sarachusautta-thesis, "Medical Progression;" Mise Carry H. Cookingham, M. D. of Strasterbory, New-York—thesis, "Dress," Mise Olivia A. Williams, M. D. of Oberfield, Ohio—thesis, "Health and Discusse;" Mice Sarah Ann Bell, M. D. of Sydaer, M. D. of Newport, Maine—thesis, "Medicine and Theology," Mrs. Eline E. Sergaant, M. D. of Sparta, Wisconsin—thesis, "Monan as a Physical Miss Mary A. Butts, M. D. of Planterville, M. D. of Monitello, New York—thesis, "Vongestive Fever; Frank R. Jones, M. D. of Monitello, New York—thesis, "Variols;" F. P. Coleman, M. D. of Columbus, Wisconsin—thesis, "Allopathy False;" D. H. Maxon, M. D. of Petraburs, N. Y.—thesis, "Natural Remedies;" John C. Peden, M. D. of Monitello, New York—thesis, "Hygiene and Drog Medication;" Ozara W. Sergaant, M. D. of Sparta, N. Y.—thesis, "Human Body; "H. T. Row-He land, M. D. of Titusville, N. J.—thesis, "Diphtheria;" M. D. of Titusville, N. J.—thesis, "Brightheria; "With Mish Reed, M. D. of Titusville, N. J.—thesis, "Allopathy False;" D. H. Maxon, M. D. of Sparta, N. Y.—thesis, "Hygiene and Drog Medication;" Ozara W. Sergaant, M. D. of Sparta, N. Y.—thesis, "Hygiene had been provided to the store of the contract with the Government, appeals to officers of the army to testify to the dielity with which he has conducted the work of transportsition for the troops, dwells unen the losses sustained by hig firm in the affair of the Cital supplies, and the dielity of the bords, the scenario of the bonds and the consecution of the bonds of the bonds. This part of the story is occurious that we copy it entire. It will be seen that he claims to have been ignorant of the reat character of the bonds with the Clerk, Bailey, but Sparta, N. Y.—Resis, "Human Booty, Ind. M. D. of Titusville, N. J.—thesis, "Diphtheria;" Wilson Reed, M. D. of Ornasby, Cal—thesis, "Acute Dysentery; 'John J. Servanson, M. D. of Franklin, Tennessee—thesis, "Searlatina; 'Lyman F. Crooker, M. D. of Tipton, Minuesota—thesis, "Tabercalar Consumption; 'John Cameron, M. D. of Marietta—thesis, "Health, Disease and Remedy; J. W. Armstrong, M. D., of Pineborough, Ga.—thesis, "Dyspepsia;' D. B. Mersenger, M. D., of Hillsdale, Mass.—thesis, "Medical Science;" T. H. Trine, M. D., of Adaline, Ill.—thesis, "Skin."

Previous to the commencement of the exercises, Dr. Trall united in the bonds of matr mony, two members of the graduating class, Miss Williams and Mr. Mason. The graduating class, Miss Williams and Mr. Mason.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE BROOKLYN CHARTER ELECTION .- The cle ion for Mayor and Ward officers in this city will be hold on Tuesday next, the 2d day of April. The following are the candidates placed in nomination:

MAYOR.
Frederick Scholes, Repub. Martin Kalbileisch, Dem.

Frederick Scholes, Republ.

ALDERMEN.

ALDERMEN.

ALDERMEN.

Benocrate.

Democrate.

Democrate.

Mired M. Wood.

John B. Stratton.

James J. Prob.

H. John Anderson.

All. Was M. Hazzard.

Demas Strong.

Richard Ternan.

Richard Ternan.

Richard Ternan. XIII. Chas M. Briggs. Then as Cummings. Wm. M. Meserole. Theoders D. Dument. XVII.. Timothy Perry. XIX.. George H. Fisher SUPERVISO Ward L. Hobert Ford. att I. Hobert Ferd.
H. Mamwel H. Roberta.
HI. John J. Studweil.
IV. Samuel Booth.
V. John E. Casumeyer.
VI. James B. Brinstnade.
VII. James H. Pratt.
H. Carrett G. Berrep. Patrick Carberry. Wm A. Furey. Stephen C. Jackson X. Wm. H. Hassard.
XI. Francis C. Kirby.
XII. Charles Parker.
XIII. Joseph Adams.
XIV. John Thompson. Thos. F. Green. Chas. P. Fish. Felix Campbell. George A. Newvam. Romeyn Van Valkenberg. H. Comstock. T. Williamson. XIV. John Thompseh. H.
XV. Charles C. Talbot.
XVI. Robert Milnes.
XVII. Thomas Moore.
XVIII. William Tuttle.
XIX. James Oridley,
ASSESSORS. James Campbell.
Peter C. Provest.
David Whiteford.

irem Benner. Francis B. Kelly. Ward II. George Whittington. Clinton W. Effey.
Martin Breen.
Thomas Ryan.
Thomas Conway.
Michael Collins.
B. McCarron.
Christian Eirman. VIII. Robert G. X. George White. XII. Wm. H. Dawson. XIV. Schuyler Phillips. XVII. L. Dietler. XVIII. Jacob Bennett. I bos. D. Griffi gnett.
CONTABLES.
Bren.
Bren.
Michael McGowan,
eith.
George Coign.
Veith.
Asher A. Williams.
Lant.
John Clancy.
Keating. Ward J. Michael O'Brien.

ard I. Michned O'D'en.

II. Andrew Veith.

III. Christian Veith.

IV. Jeendah Lant.

V. James I. Jenes.

VI. Martin W. Yelk.

VIII. Wm. H. N. Cadmus.

IX. Chay. E. Obders.

X. Herbert Van Wynen.

XI. Benjarain Veisor

XII. Francis Masterson.

XIII. John N. Wilson.

XIV. (No nom.) John Chaney.
Thomas Kestling.
Michael Dowden.
Wen Frintruss.
Charles Lealey.
Francis McCermick.
Edward F. O'Renliy.
Joseph McCarm.
John McMann.
Patrick McCaffrey.
John Powell.
Berman L. Guck.
Mighael Larkin.
E. White. XIV. (No nom.) XV. Joseph Wilkeyson, XVI. Augustus Walfing, XVII. John McDiermid.

John Carr. In the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, and some other Wards, Independent or Union candidates have taken the field in opposition to the regular candidates.

tion of the Sixteenth Ward held a meeting last night at Union Hall, corner of Ewen street and Montrose avenue, E. D., for the purpose of responding to the nomination of Mr. Frederick Scholes and the Republi-can nominations of the Sixteenth Ward. Mr. T. F. Peterson was appointed Chairman, and George can nominations of the Sixteenth Ward. Mr. T. F. Peterson was appointed Chairman, and George Laurile, Secretary. After a short speech in German by Mr. Peterson, Mr. Scholes, the Republican candidate for Mayor, being present, was loudly called for, and briefly responded. He thanked the gentlemen present for the cordial and hearty reception they had given him. It was hardly to be expected that he could make a speech on the occasion. If he spoke in favor of himself it would look like egotism, and he had ne disposition to speak evil of his competitor. But if the people of Brooklyn elect him to the office for which he had been nominated, he should discharge the duties imposed by the office faithfully and carnestly to the extent of his ability. He had served in the comthe extent of his ability. He had served in the coun-cils of the city for five years, and as a criterion of his future course he referred the people to his record in

The meeting was afterward addressed by Mr. Kanfman, R. H. Huntly, and others. Much enthusiasm was manifested throughout.

ALLEGED HOSICIDE IN QUEENS COUNTY .- CONSTR. ble Volkmer of New-Lots arrested Antoine Jacobs, a journeyman blacksmith in the employ of Mr. Lang, on the Cypress Hills Macadamized road, yesterday, on the charge of causing the death of a farmer named John Smith, residing in East New-York. Smith, it appears, visited the shop to have some work done, and while waiting got into a quarrel with another customer. Jacobs attempted to reconcile the parties, when Smith, after some words, strock at Jacobs with a hammer. Jacobs seized an ax and struck Smith on the head, fracturing his shull. The affray occurred on Thursday of last week. On Thursday of the present week Smith died from the effects of the injuries. The accused was committed to the Brooklyn Jail to await the Coroner's investigation.

ATTEMPT TO BRIDE Mr. BRIGGS,—The Hou. C. M. Briggs, the Republican candidate for Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward, received a letter from the office of the "Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company"—(otherwise the Bolt Railroad), which was signed by "J. Butler, jr.," and which stated: "I wide to see you on business of interest to yourself."

Righed by "J. Billier, jr., and which stated:
"I wish to sen you on business of interest to yourself."
Repairing to the place, Mr. Briggs saw Mr. Butler,
who stated himself to be the President of the Company;
and Mr. Demas Strong, also, was in the Directors'
room. It will be remembered that Mr. Strong was one
of the corporators or grantees announced in the Gridhon bill, under which the railroad was chartered. Mr.
Strong, on seeing Mr. Briggs held the collection. from bill, under which the railroad was chartered. Mr. Strong, on seeing Mr. Briggs, left the office. Mr. Briggs asked the Secretary why he was sent for. Mr. Butler replied that \$500 of stock stood in Mr. Briggs's name. Mr. Briggs said he had never ordered or paid for any such stock. Mr. Butler said it was paid down in his name, and he must take it. Mr. Briggs said that he was in the Legislature when the bill passed; that he voted against it; that he wanted nothing to do with it, and that they might keep the stock, for that he would not take it. To show that the offer ing to do with it, and that they might keep the stock, for that he would not take it. To show that the offer was bona fide, Mr. Butler produced the manutes of the Directors' meetings. They were in the handwriting of Mr. Demus Strong. Mr. Briggs asked what Mr. Strong had to do with the affair. Mr. Butler replied that Mr. Strong was the Secretary and a Director of the Company. Mr. Briggs repeated his refusal of the stock, and left the office. Comment is unnecessary.

We copy the above from The Brooklyn Times. Mr.

Strong is the caucus Republican candidate for Alder man in the Thirteenth Ward; but being offensive to a large number of the leading men of the party, they have placed Mr. Briggs in nomination against him.

THE COURTS.—The March Term jury trials were concluded in the Brocklyn City Court yesterday. Notes of issue for the April Term must be filed on or before the 4th prox. Jurifiels will commence on the 8th, when the first twenty cause will be called. will be called.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday Terrance Morrissey was the Court of Sessions yesterday Terrance Morrissey was the Court and battery upon Edward Rohan. Both

In the Gourt of Sessions yesterday Terrance Morrissey was convicted of assault and battery upon Edward Rohan. Both parties occupy spartments at No. 111 Baltic street. As charged, Morrissey committed an unprovoked attack upon Rohan with a stick of wood white coming up stairs, and beat him in a most bratal manner, causing five scalp wounds and the fracture of one of his fingers. Morrissey was sentenced to the Peattendary for six months. John Daley pleaded guilty to selling fiquor without license, and was fined with. The Court adjourned until Wednesday next, when the parties indicted by the last Grand Jury will be arraigned to plead.

Mayor was dwelt upon as of great importance, while the tide of Secession was bearing down upon us, and the disastrous influences of a contrary character, in so high an office were set forth in the doings of the Mayors of New-Orleans, Richmond, and New-York.

Mr. Nodyne read the following resolutions, which were manifocally adopted:

Resolved, That in Mr. Frederic Scholar and of the many of the graduating class (each of whom we would refree was caused by the spontaneous combustion of some wafer matches.

Messenger of Hillsdale, Mass., read a thesis on "Medical Science." Addresses were then delivered by Dr. Tall and Dr. Lyons, after which a few remarks pertinent to the occasion were made by Judge Lowe of Suffolk County, and others.

Diplomas were awarded to the following members of the graduating class (each of whom we would refree was caused by the spontaneous combustion of some wafer matches.

THE BOND ROBBERY.

we copy it entire. It will be seen that he claims to have been ignorant of the real character of the bonds in his first negotiations with the Clerk, Bailey, but that, having once tasted the sweets of plunder, he made a second essay in the same line, with full knowledge of the risk. HIA INTRODUCTION TO BAILEY.

When I was thus surrounded by embarrassments, and while I was at Washington using every exertion in my power to get the claims of our firm against the Government allowed and paid, I was introduced to Godara Balley, who, as I have since learned, was a disbursing efficer in the service of the Government. Before meeting with him and forming his acquaintance, I had learned that he was an able and influential lawyer, who would be able to assist me in my business with learned that he was an able and influential lawyer, who would be able to assist me in my business with the War Department. All the circumstances attending the formation of his acquaintance—his inquiries respecting the acceptances of the War Department, and the probable effect upon the Secretary of War of their being dishonored—are set forth at length in my published statement, made to the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, and I need not now repeat them.

HERPECTS THE LOAN.

It is sufficient to say that he informed me that he had some State stocks at his command, which I might use for purposes of hypothecation, if I could return them in minety days. I told him that I had no doubt of my in meety days. I took in that time. The loan was accordingly effected, and I proceeded, on the evening of the same day, to New-York, with the State stocks, and used them in the manner and for purposes already indicated. When I obtained them and pledged them for money, with which to protect the maturing acceptances of the War Department, I was wholly ignorant of their true character. This statement I made to the their true character. This statement I made to the Select Committee under the solemnities of a judicial cath. I was not aware at that time, nor for two or three months thereafter, that there was an Indian Trust Bond in existence. It was only when stocks declined and the parties with whom I had made the hypothecation notified me that they must sell them or have an additional deposit to make good the margin, that I learned their true character. I returned to Wushington, and sent for Mr. Bailey, with the view of informing him that I would not be able to return the State stocks which I had borrowed from him, in the time stipulated in our agreement. time stipulated in our agreement.

HE LEARNS THAT THE BONDS WERE STOLEN.

HE LEARNS THAT THE BONDS WERE STOLEN.

In the interview which I then had with him, I told him of the demand that had been made upon me by the parties who held them to increase the deposit, and of the notice of their determination to sell them unless such additional deposit were made. He then told me, for the first time, that they belonged to the Indian Trust Fund. This disclosure completely overwhelmed me. It added entanglement to embarrasament. I saw instantly, and with intense reality, how difficult it would be to extricate myself from my unfortunate dilemma. I had no means at my command with which would be to exticate myself from my unfortunate di-lemma. I had no means at my command with which to redeem the bypothecated bonds, and, as they were likely to be sold, I feared that I might not be able ever to recover them. The Government owed our firm, as will be seen from this paper, for losses and freights, in 1857, exclusive of interest, \$255,550. From motives of policy, only a portion of this claim has been presented for adjustment to the Department and Congress. I knew the great difficulty of securing payment for so large an amount, and so presented it us to precare an indorsement of the principle involved, and in the hope, afterward, of obtaining the entire amount. The De-partment was in possession of all the facts, and, as far as I was able to judge, and taken no exception to the claim itself without pretending to understand fully claim itself without pretending to understand fully the justice of each particular item thereof. The late Secretary of War says, in his published statement, that we were entuled to "more than half a million of dol-

we were entitled to "more than half a million of dollars."

When I discovered that the bonds I had borrowed and hypothecated belonged to the Indian Trust Fund. I would have freely given the whole of this large claim, and everything I was worth beside, to have been able at that moment to restore them. Other acceptances of the War Department were then maturing and likely to go to protest. This I knew would so impuir the credit of our firm as to render the sale of the bonds certain, and their recovery impossible. I had no time to devote to calm reflection. A week or ten days might have enabled me to mature some plan by which to recover and restore them, but in the mean time they were bkely to be sold. Then, and in that event, I knew that the Government acceptances which had been issued to our firm, under circumstances that placed me under the highest possible obligation to protect them, must inevitably go to protest.

In the atrees of my difficulties, I was in no condition, and, as I have said before, I had no time to weigh the responsibility, on the one hand of wrecking our fire, discrediting the

and, as I have said before, I had no time to weigh the responsibility, on the one hand of wrecking out first, discrediting the War Department, and permitting the hypothecated bonds to be seld beyond my reach, against that, on the other hand, of accepting more bonds with which to protect those that I had already used, until Congress should authorize the Department to pay us our dres. I determined upon the latter alternative, This decision involved the necessity of using a sufficient amount of bonds to protect from protest the other maturing acceptances of the War Department, for it was perfectly obvious that a protest would put it wholly and permanently out of my power to return either the first or second lot of bonds. Accordingly, I accepted an additional lot, and used them, partly to protect those already hypothecated, but chindy to raise money upon them to pay off the other acceptances then maturing.

maturing. HE IS IN DEMINENT PERIL.

It is proper to remark in this connection that in receiving the second lot of bonds I gave in exchange therefor the receipts of our firm in my own handwriting, to be deposited in the Interior Department as the evidence that I had received them. The money due our firm was very largely in excess of the bonds, and as I lets in the Department the evidence that I had received them, there could have been no intertion on my part to defraud the Government, nor is it possible that the Government can lose one dollar on account of this transaction. this transaction.
Shortly after I obtained the second lot of bonds, the

Shortly after I obtained the accoud lot of bonds, the monetary crisis, occasioned by the agitation of the country, came on. Financial embarrassments began to be felt all over the country. Stocks of all kinds commenced running down with a rapidity that filled me with the greatest possible alarm. My fear was that the bonds I had hypothecated would go down to a very low figure, and be sold at such a sacrifice as would still further embarrass me. I saw, in a word, that I was in imminent neril. was in imminent peril.

was in imminent peril.

SECOND THROW OF THE DICK TO RECOVER THE FIRST.

I had received the second lot of bonds the better to enable me to recover the first, and with a knowledge of their true character. I did this under the force of circumstances, which I was utterly unable to control. I did it—as I now most solemnly aver—with as pure a I did it—as I now most solemily aver—with as pure a motive as ever moved an honorable man. But now I saw that I was in danger of losing these bonds, and those also that I had previously pledged. The thought shot through me like flame. My misfortune assumed an altitude and expansion that shut out all hope for the future. I would have given the world if I had never been engaged in the service of the Government, by whose direct agency, in withholding our dues, my embarrassments were first brought upon me.

A FORLORN HOPE. As a last hope I determined to throw all the bonds

As a last hope I determined to throw all the bonds upon the market, and even to obtain and sell others, with the view of providing the means wherewith, in connection with other resources, to repurchase the whole, when they reached their lowest market price. But in this attempt I was suddenly cut short by the public avowal of Godard Bailey.

The course pursued toward me by the Government when the facts that I have now detailed became publicly known is already well understood. I was immediately arrested and held to bail in a sum exceeding anything ever before known in the annals of judicial

diately arrested and held to bail in a sum exceeding anything ever before known in the annals of judicial proceeding in any country in the world. My friends in the West came promptly forward and proffered security to the amount of millions; and, although I was in the midst of strangers, nearly two thousand miles from home, this proffered assistance was rejected, and resident security was demanded to three-lifths of the whole amount. This, of course, I was unable to give, in default of which I was remanded to prison, where I remained until public sentiment forced the Administration to reduce my bond to a more reasonable limit.

LAW INTELLIGENCE,

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE-MARCH 24. THE SEIZURE OF THE SCHOONER RESTLESS-HER LIS-

CHARGE FROM CUSTODY. The facts of the seizure of the schooner Restless at this port for sailing on a foreign voyage without a register (having been unable to obtain one at Mobile) have been before allo ded to. The Secretary of the Treasury, to whom application was made to remit the forfeiture of the vessel, has now rendered a decision relieving the captain and owners of the cargo from anything the captain and owners of the cargo from anything the cargo from any the cargo from anything the cargo from any the carg suspicion of willful negligence or intention of fraud, and direct ing the remission of the forfeiture on payment of the necessary fees and disbursements. The District Attorney this morning re-Tree cry to sever the amount of fees, &c., referred to.
REMISSION OF FORFEITED GRAIN BAGS.

An order was received from the Secretary of the Treasury directing the remission of the forfeiture of 5,000 grain bags which had been seized on the ground that they were regularly entered on the permits. The application for remission was made by the Liverpool, New-York, and Philedelphia Steamship Company.

COURT OF APPEALS-MARCH 29.—Before all the Andices MINUTES FOR MARCH 29. The Beckman will case (reported Thursday) occupted the shire day.

Nos. 88, Lawrence agt. McGoik; 412, Fowle agt. Bilm et al.;
494, Wood agt. Seely; 208, Hoguet agt. Rensselser County
Bank-off for the term.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-MARCH 29.-Before Justic Supregiand.

George Herrick agt. Wm. Graydon, et. al.—Motions denied with \$10 costs, to abide event. Michael Genot, et. al. agt. Jose M. Mora, et. al.—Same an

above.

Thomas Cotton sgt. Ann Cutton. Report of referee confirmed

Thomas Cetton agt. Ann Cetton. Report of referee confirmed and judgment of diverce granted.

BUENING OF THE QUARANTINE BUILDINGS—WHO SHOULD HOLD THE HICHMOND COUNTY BONDS.

The burning of the Quarantine buildings on Statem Island has resulted in a sub on the part of the Commissioners of Endgration against the Supervisors of Richmond County, which came up in Supreme Court Chambers to-day.

The Legislature passed an act April 16, 1961, appointing Commissioners to assoon the damage caned by the destruction of the Quarantine buildings. After taking evidence in regard thereto, they made their report; the damages were estimated v. 4407.

231 79. The Cennity of Richmond Issued bonds to this amount, under protest, and delivered them to the State Treasurer.

The Commissioners of Emigration now claim that the money should be paid to them; that they, and not the State, are the particles interacted and the proper custodians of the funds. In this view they now move the Count to issue a mandamus to compel the County to pay to them the amount awarded by the Commissioners.

The County defend upon the ground that the law appointing

sioners.

The County defend upon the ground that the law appeluting the Commissioners is unconstitutional and void; that, therefore, neither the State nor the Commissioners of Emigration are entitled to the funds; but if the act is valid, they are that payment has already been made to the State, and that the State, and not the relators, are the proper parties to whom payment should be upon the relators.

The argument was adjourned to the 5th of April. The case a an important one, and will probably go to the Court of Ap

GOURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.— Case
Part II.—Short causes. Nos. 3835, 3863, 1865, 2863, 3819, 1167, 1751, 1069, 3745, 1287, 3617, 2164, 3862, 3
3600, 2422, 2476, 3322, 3034, 3166, 3014, 3304, 1346, 3303, 3
3406, 2038, 1506, 3898.

SHOCKING WIFE MURDER IN St. LOUIS.—Ann Welsh, wife of Patrick Welsh, died at the hospital at St. Louis on the 18th inst., from the effects of a most inhuman assault made upon her by her husband three or four days previous. It appears that the anfortunate woman, who was with child, was one day sitting on a sofa, her head reclining on her mother's bed, when her husband, who had just awakened from one of his drunken slumbers, stepped into the room, and without any provocation kndeked his wife to the floor and kicked her terribly on the sides, and jumping over her, struck her several times on the abdoman with his knees. He then seized a poker and struck her unmer cifully over the upper and lower extremities, leaving many marks and bruites. His rage not yet satisfied, he ren the poker down her throat! The mother of the unfortunate wife, a weak and decrept old woman, thed to interfere and protect her daughter, but received a severe beating from the flendish brute, and had to run away from the house. On her return she found her daughter prostrated by her injuries. The goor woman was taken to the hospital, where she because delirious, and was unable to swallow anything exceptione liquid, on account of the injuries to her throat. She died of inflammation of the abdomen, which a postmorten examination showed to have been intense. Welch fled from the city on learning that his wife's life was in danger. The two had been married less than a year. than a year.

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

Comparison.—The correct question of Middling Coston at Now Cohene remarks post 18 for 180., and not 18 for 180. As in the market report in Friday morning's papers.

Fine applicable Market 39 - Vivine firm; sales of 5,000 bbls, superfine at \$5.25. Waran firm; sales of 7,000 bosh. Red at \$100 and 190. When he steed at 14 folls.

Barringon, March 29.—Flows steed at 14 folls.

Barringon, March 29.—Flows firm; Howard street and Obio. \$5.124, and City Mills \$5. Waran series and firm, Red \$1.77 and \$100 and White \$1.400 firm; Howard street and Obio. \$5.124, and City Mills \$5. Waran series and firm, Red \$1.75 and Yellow 560050. Pound dull, Mose \$17, and Prime \$16. Covyrin firm at 12 613 c. Waran steedy. Mind \$5.00 below Mills \$1.700 below

DAWSON-LINEN At Namer N. J. on vednessey, March 20, by the Rev. Inseph Mckee, Ichabod W. Dawson to Mary C. Soupeter of George Linen, each of W. Dawson to Mary ROBINSON-COUNTON-At frier Cliff Church, by the Rev. A. if, Gener, Idward Robinson to Miss Josephine A. Colladore, NY In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening March 7, by the Rev. Dr. Rockwell, Mr. Increase C. Smith to-Strah, Yolingest daughter of William Wayne, eaq., all of Brooklyn.

AMBURY-In this city, on Monday, March 25, Emma, daughter of Authory Ambury, aged 32 years, 9 months and 19 days.

of Anthony Ambury, aged 33 years, 9 months and 19 days.

ARMSTRONG—In this city, on Wodnesday, March 27, James Armstrong, in the 44th year of his age.

BAILEY—At Portamenth, N. H., on Monday, March 28, in the Tist year of her age, Marthe Bailay, the belowed wife of Thomas D. Halley, esq., and mether of Airs. Charles L. Frost and Mrs. William H. Thomas of this city.

BJ. ANCHARD—In the City of Brocklyn, on Toesday, Morch 28, Fand Blanchard, Infant son of the Rev. Henry and A. E. Blanchard.

Blunchard.
DOI'GhASS.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, Ada E., wife of Wm, H. Douglass.
EDDY.—In this city, on Thursday, Merch 28, Sylvana Ashury, son of Elias and Eureline Eddy, in the 5th year of his age.

con of Elias and Eucline Eddy, in the 5th year of his age.

FORSTER—In Jersey City, on Thursday morning, March 22,

Thomas I. Forster, son of Thomas V. and Rebecca Forster, in
the 5th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited
to attend his funeral on Sunday, March 31, at 1 o'cleck, from
the reddence of his parcetts, No. 124 Wayne street, Jersey City,
PAX—In Norwalk, Olio, on Thursday, March 21, 1661, of sulck
communition, Apollos Fay, and 62 years, 11 mouths and 11
days, itemetry of Bearnard, Windeer County, Vt.

GH.DERSLEEVE—At Hempstead, Long Island, on Thursday,
March 20, Mrs. Ellen E., wire of Moses R. Gildersleeve, in the
21d year of her age.

HOWARD—On. Wednesday, March 27, Joseph Montague, only
son of Joseph P. and Elfrabeth I. Howard, aged 19 mouths and
11 days.

son of Joseph P. and Edizabeth I. Howard, agent to laye.

It days.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the foneral from the residence of his parents, No. 55 Pincapple street, Scooling, on Satroley, 30th, at 16 o'clock a.m.

HANNEMANN-In this city, on Wednesday, March 27, Minna, daughter of the late Leopold Hainemann, aged 5 years and 3 months.

On Thursday evening, March 20, William C., age.

maches.

MACHINK—On Thursday evening, March 22, William C., see
of William and Elizabeth T. Macrink, aged 15 years, 5 months of William and Elizabeth T. Macrink. aged 15 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Enterprise Section No. 8 Godets of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend his fourest from the M. E. Church, Greaus, attent, near Broome, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 2 c clock. The officers and members of Enterprise Section No. 8 C. of T., are hereby notified to meet at their Hall, No. 187 Bowery, on Sunday, March 31, at 12 c clock, for the purpose of attending the finness of on the 18 december. Win, C. Macrink. The members to intend in full Regular and to leave their Hall at 1 c clock. By order of JONEPH T. REED, Worthy Patron. Falling B. Fabril, Sectionary.

MOSERIAL—On Thursday, March 28, Augustus C. Morrill, intendity year of his age, eldest son of the late Lieba Morrill.

the 7fth year of his age, elders won of the sate Liston Saufrices).

The friends of the family, and members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the finernation, corner Twenty-eighth sizeet and Madison avenue, on Saturday, March 30, at 2 p. m.

MACUGNOUGH — On Friday, March 29, Charles Fremont, youngest sen of William E. and Mary A. Macdonough, aged 4 years, 8 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 41 Clinton street, on Sunday, 31st inst., at 35% clock p. m.

MARCELLAS—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 27, Mary, Ann, wife of Dr. T. Marcellis, aged 51 years, 1 month and 2 days.

days.

McCONNELL—On Thursday, March 28, Isabella Jane, youngest daughter of George and Mary McConnell, aged 7 months
and 17 days.

McKENNA—In Brocklyn, Francis McKenna, aged 26 years. PETERSON—In Union Springs, Cayuga County, on Sunday, March 24, Efficabeth Young, wife of Dr. P. H. Peterson, in the filst year of her age. QUACKENBOSS—In this city, on Thursday, March 28, Emilla A., wife of George W. Quackenboss, in the 25th year of her

ego.

E.E.S.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 28, in the 54th year of his age, Thomas A. Resu.

STRANG—On Thursday, March 28, Harry, youngest sen of Edmund R. and the late Mary E. Strang, in the 3d year of his

and resident security was demanded to three-lifths of the whole amount. This, of course, I was unable to give, in default of which I was remanded to prison, where I remained until public sentiment forced the Administration to reduce my bond to a more reasonable limit.

The account of my firm with the Government stands in fact thus:

For interest 3 years at 12 F cent, actually paid by us. 235,988
For interest 3 years at 12 F cent, actually paid by us. 235,988
For interest 3 years at 12 F cent, actually paid by us. 235,988
For interest on same, 3 years. 100,000
For freights withheld by Government for 60 and 61. 50,000
For freights withheld by Government for 60 and 61. 50,000
Total. 100,000
For freights withheld by Government for 60 and 61. 50,000
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